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## STOCKS LESS ACTIVE

DECLINES FOR THE PAST WEEK IN EXCESS OF THE ADVANCES.

Highest Price of the Year Made in Sugar Trust Shares-Local Markets Satisfactory.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy and nominal at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5% per cent. Sterling exchange was dull, but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.891/2/0 4.8934 for demand, and \$4.885/24.8834 for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.881/2@4.891/2 and \$4.90@4.90%; commercial bills, \$4.87%. Silver certificates, 65@66%c; no sales; bar silver, 65%c; Mexican dollars, 52%c. Bar

silver, 29 15-16d at London. The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

decrease...... 2,085,800 irculation, increase...... 188.400

The banks now hold \$13,929,925 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to \$553,-652 in gold and \$431,210 in silver. The imports for the week were: Gold, \$1,325,989; silver, \$47,300; dry goods, \$2,524,361; general merchandise, \$7,022,111.

Total sales of stocks, 63,552 shares, including: American Sugar, 2,800; Burlington, 2,000; Distilling, 4,300; Erie, 2,000; General Electric, 5,600; New Jersey Central, 6,300; North American, 2,300; Reading, 5,-600; Western Union, 5,900.

During the two hours of business on the Stock Exchange, Saturday, trading was firegular, but the tendency of prices was in the main downward. At the opening there was little animation to the market, but on small buying to cover contracts, chiefly in the coal shares, prices took an upward turn. Before 11 o'clock the market had taken a step backward and speculative buying was heavy up to the close. The losses of the day ranged from 1/8 to 7/8 per

During the past week the market has been less active than for some weeks past, with the result that the declines on the week largely outnumber the advances, while the aggregate sales reach 938,000 shares, 13 stocks being dealt in. At the opening of the week the market was strong owing advance in Americans on the London exchange, the improved outlook for the crops and in part to the appreciation in silver. In many cases, the highest figures of the year were reached, among others in St. Paul, Sugar and New England. The prices induced realizations which encouraged the bears to attack the marke the result that a reaction set in in which New England was the chief sufferer, selling down %2 per cent., of which 1% was subsequently recovered. In the latter part of the week trading was dull irregular, the depressing influences e unfavorable traffic returns for March, foreign selling, realizations of profits and doubts as to a favorable outcome of the ending negotiations between the presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads. The closing of some of the Sugar Trust refineries was used as a wedge against the stock after sales had been made at 104%. General Electric was heavily dealt and was alternately buoyed and depressed according to the tenor of the news lisseminated in the street as to the muchheralded General Electric-Westinghouse bination. The Cordage shares were in demand throughout the week, particularly the guaranteed stock. Manhattan, on light trading, jumped 3% per cent. to 113½, which is the best price of the year. A break of 7 per cent. to 83½ in Metropolitan Traction attracted little attention. There was a rumor that the company had not earned the recent dividend declared on the stock. The fact that the management contemplates issuing a large amount of bonds shortly also said to be a factor in the break. The company's officials state that there was nothing in the affairs of the company to warrant the decline and professed ignorance as to the cause. The accession of New York capitalists to the board of direc-tors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Com-pany was the primary cause of a brisk de-

of 1% per cent. The bond market Saturday was quiet and generally firm. The Oregon Navigation issues were the feature of the dealings and made a further advance, the fives moving up 8 per cent. and Oregon trust receipts and collateral trust fives, 4 per receipts and collateral trust fives, 4 per cent. each. The sales aggregated \$546,000. There was pronounced strength during the earlier part of the week in speculative mortgages, some of which made material improvement. Subsequently realizations were plainly discernible in the securities of this class and recessions were made. The usually inactive mortgages were generally traded in and moved independently of the speculative bonds. The aggregate of the sales is considerably below the total of last week, but the dealings were more of last week, but the dealings were more widely distributed. The week's transactions were plainly discernible in the securities. The only notable losses are: Louisville & New Albany consols, 3½ per cent., and Oregon Improvement consols 5s, 3½ per cent. Among the principal gains are: Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, Evansville division, 4½; Central Pacific sixes, Chesapeake & Ohio extension fives, 4; Grand Trunk first trust receipts, 44. Trunk first trust receipts, 44.
Government bonds were in lighter demand during the week, sales aggregating

mand for the shares, which show a gain

only \$122,000. There were significant changes in values. State securities were dull except for Virginia centuries of which \$188,000

and sales were made at 68½c against 67½c, the final transaction of last week. Later there was a break to 65¾c, with 66c bid at the close. The total sales were \$120,000.

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merican Express			111
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anada Southern 50	50	50	50
			- 1616
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hicago & Alton			147
B. & O 7314	Tresse	73	73
& E. I. pref			95
hicago Gas 7114	7114	7134	711/2
C., C. & St. L		100	371/2
otton Oil 2575	2574	253%	2534
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"INDIANA TRUST BUILDING" | New York Central ... 9514 9514 9514 U.S. Express.
Wab. St. L. & P.
Wab. St. L. & P. Western Union...... 87 874 8816 Fours, reg..... ... .... Fours, coup..... Fours, new, reg. .... S. Fours, new, coup ....

> Saturday's Bank Clearings. At New York-Clearings, \$89,497.812; balances, \$4,540,923. For the week, \$585,443,706; balances \$35,153,947. At Boston—Clearings, \$15,310.278; balances, \$1,691,534. For the week, \$99,716,122; balances, \$10,848,976. At New Orleans-Clearings, \$1.551,020. At Memphis-Clearings, \$449,452; balances,

At St. Louis-Clearings, \$2,863,301; bal-ances, \$718,717. At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,400,240; bal-At Baltimore—Clearings, \$2,400,240; balances, \$362,319. For the week: Clearings, \$17,000,248; balances, \$2,752,422.

At Philadelphia—Clearings, \$9,685,272; balances, \$1,117,454. For the week: Clearings, \$76,313,437; balances, \$9,666,267.

At Cincinnati—Money, 506 per cent. New York exchange, 25050c premium. Clearings, \$2,494,150; for the week, \$14,471,550; for the same week last year, \$13,913,800.

At Chicago—Clearings, \$12,716,000; total for At Chicago-Clearings, \$12,716,000; total for the week, \$81544,000; corresponding week last year, \$79,967,000. Money in good demand at 5 per cent. for demand and 6 per cent. for time loans. New York exchange, 75c premium. Sterling rates, \$4.901/2@4.89.

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Trade of the Week Satisfactory-· Fluctuations Few. The week closing April 6 trade was fully up to expectations in most lines, the good business extending to boot and shoe houses,

dry goods houses, millinery establishments and wholesale hat men. All things considered the four lines mentioned had the best week of the present year. With grocers, leather dealers and confectionery houses trade was good and on Commission row less complaint of little doing is heard. The hide market is inactive at better prices. Provisions are active, firm prices ruling. The flour market is still tame. Poultry is weak and lower prices for both eggs and poultry may be looked for next week. The local grain market was more active

than in the week ending March 30, still, there is an indifference in the bidding indicates an uncertainty about fuwhich indicates an uncertainty about futures. All arrivals have been taken at the following range of prices, track, which have varied but slightly during the entire week:

Wheat—No. 2 red, 554c; No. 3 red, 53c;
wagon wheat, 54c.

wagon wheat, 54c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 46½c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white corn, 46½c; No. 2 white mixed, 44½c; No. 3 white mixed, 44½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; No. 3 yellow, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 44½c; No. 3 mixed, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; No. 3 mixed, 29c; rejected, 26@30c.

Rya—No. 2 45. 6 Rye-No. 2, 45c for car lots, 43c for wagon

rye.

Bran—\$13.50.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$9; No. 2, \$8; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.50; clover, \$6.50 per (Prices Paid by Shippers.)

Poultry-Hens, 7c per lb; chickens, 7c; cocks, 3c; turkeys, toms, 4c per lb; hens, 81/2c per lb; ducks, 6c per lb; geese, \$4.80@5.40 per zen for choice. Egg: Shippers paying 10c. But Choice, 10@12c.

Honey-18c. Feathers-Prime geese, 30@32c per lb; mixed duck, 20c per lb.

Beeswax-20c for yellow: 15c for dark.

Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino inwashed, 8c; cotswold and coarse combing, 0@12c; tub-washed, 16@18c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less, HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides-No. 1 green-salted hides, 6c; No. Calf Skins-Green-salted No. 1, 71/2c; No. Grease-White, 41/2c; yellow, 31/2c; brown,

Tallow-No. 1, 414c; No. 2, 4c. Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.)

Peaches—Standard 3-pound, \$1.85@2; 3-pound seconds, \$1.50@1.65; 3-pound pie, \$1@1.10; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds, \$1.85@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-pound, 90@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, 95c@\$1; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.25@1.35; choice, \$2@2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.80@1.90; light, \$1.10@1.20; string beans, \$5@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.30; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.20@1.25; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.10@2; 3-pound tomatoes, 85@90c. Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 6c per lb; common, mixed, 6c; G. A. R., mixed, 6½c; Banner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed, 7c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 16c; English walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 9; filberts, 11c; peanuts, roasted, 6@7c; mixed nuts, 10@12c.

Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7.50 per ton; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.25 per ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.25; Island City, \$3; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals, 50c below above quotations. Coke—Connellsville, \$3.75 per load; crushed, \$3.25 per load; lump, \$3 per load. Dried Fruits.

Figs-Layer, 11@14c per lb.
Raisins-Loose Muscatel, \$1.25@1.40 per box; London layer, \$1.35@1.75 per box; Valencia, 614@814c per lb; layer, 9@10c.
Peaches-Common, sun-dried, 8@10c per lb; California, 10@12c; California, fancy, 121/2@

Apricots-Evaporated, 9@13c. Prunes-California, 6@10c per lb. Currants-41/2@5c per lb.

Alcohol, \$2.54@2.66; asafetida, 40c; alun 4@5c; camphor, 47@50c; cochineal, chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, brls, cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, cream tartar, pure, 26@28c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$2.05@2.30; madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, 96c@\$1; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$3; opium, \$2.65; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 35@40c; balsam copaiba, 60@65c; soap, castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda bicarb., 44@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 42@46c; glycerine, 14@20c; lodide potassium, \$3@3.10; bromide potassium, 40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@10c;

40@45c; chlorate potash, 20c; borax, 12@ cinchonida, 12@15c; carbolic acid, 22 Oils—Linseed, 59@62c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 45c. Lard oils—Winter strained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half bris, 3c per gal every 3c per gal extra.

Strained, in bris, 60c per gal; in half bris, 3c per gal extra.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L. 6c; Berkeley, No. 50, 7c; Cabot, 5%c; Capital, 5c; Cumberland, 6c; Dwight Anchor, 7%c; Fruit of the Loom, 6%c; Farwell, 6c; Flitchville, 5%c; Full Width, 5%c; Gille Edge, 5c; Gilded Age, 5%c; Hill, 6c; Hope, 5%c; Linwood, 6%c; Lonsdale, 6%c; Consdale, Cambrie, 8%c; Masonville, 6%c; Peabody, 5%c; Orled of the West, 10%c; Quinebaugh, 5%c; Fried of the West, 10%c; Quinebaugh, 5%c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 6%c; Great Falls E. 6c; Great Falls J. 4%c; Hill Fine, 5%c; Great Falls E. 6c; Great Falls J. 4%c; Hill Fine, 5%c; Great Falls E. 6c; Great Falls J. 4%c; Hill Fine, 5%c; Allen Read, 5%c; Lawrence LL, 4c; Pepperell B, 5%c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Pepperell B, 5%c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Pepperell B, 5%c; Pepperell R, 5%c; Allen R, 5%c; Allen R, 5%c; Allen Gress styles, 10%c; American indigo, 4%c; Arnold LLC, 6%c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Allen R, 5%c; Allen R, 5%c; Factific mourning, 6%c; Simpson Eddystone, 5c; Carrisle, 6c; Merrimac fancy, 5c; Marchael Carrisle, 6c; Carr

right grades, \$2.50@2.75; fancy grades, \$2.50@2.75; low grades, \$3.25@3.75; low grades,

26c; Bourbon Santos, 27c, glidel Santos, 26c; prime Santos, 25c; Cottage blended, 23½c; Capital blended, 22c; Phot, 11½c; Dakota, 20½c; Brazil, 20c; 1-pound packages, 25½c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 35%, 40c; choice, 40% 45c; syrups, 23@30c. Salt-In car lots, 95c@\$1; small lots, \$1@ Spices—Pepper, 15@18c; allspice, 10@15c; cloves, 15@20c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 65@ 75c per pound.
Rice—Louisiana, 4½@5½c; Carolina, 4½@

Rice—Louisiana, 4½05½c; Carolina, 4¾0
6½c.

Beans—Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.25@
2.30 per bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.2002.5;
limas, California, 5¼06c per pound.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, \$@10c;
flax, 20030c; paper, 15c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per
1,000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; ¾ brl, \$8; ¼ brl, \$16;
No. 2 drab, piain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$4.25;
1-16 brl, \$6.50; ¾, \$10; ½, \$50; No. 1 cream,
piain, 1-32 brl, per 1,000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; ½,
\$11.50; ¼, \$28.50. Extra charge for printing.

Shot—\$1.20@1.15 per bag for drop.
Lead—612@7c for pressed bars.

Wooden Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.50; No.
2, \$3; No. 3, \$4.50; No. 5, \$4.50.

Woodenware—Nc. 1 tubs, \$5.25@5.75; No. 2
tubs, \$4.50@5; No. 3 tubs, \$404.50; 3-hoop
pails, \$1.50@1.60; 2-hoop pails, \$1.50@1.25;
double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common
washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes pins, 50@85c
per box.

Iron and Steel.

Bar fron, 1.20@1.30c; horseshoe bar, 24@ 214c; nail rod, 6c; plow s.abs, 24c; American cast steel, Sc; tire steel, 21/2@3c; spring steel, Leather-Oak sole, 300240c; hemlock sole,

24@30c; harness, 28@30c; skirting, 31@32c; single strap, 4tc; black bridle, per doz, \$50@95; fair bridle, \$60@78 per doz; city kip. 55@57c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, \$5c@\$1; French calfskins, \$1@1.80. Nails and Horseshoes. Steel cut nails, \$1.10; wire nails, \$1.25 rates; horseshoes, per keg, \$3.75; mule shoes, per keg, \$4.75; horse nails, \$4@5 per box.

Provisions. Bacon-Clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 8%c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 8%c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 8%c. Bellies, 25 lbs average, 8%c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 8%c; 12 to 15 lbs average, 9c. Clear backs, 20 to 25 lbs average, age, 9c. Clear backs, 20 to 25 to 10 lbs 8%c; 12 to 20 lbs average, 8%c; 9 to 10 lbs average, 8%c. Shoulders-English-cured, 12 lbs average, 14.68c; 6 lbs average, 71/2674c. Hams-Sugar-cured, 18 to 20 lbs average,

11c; 16 lbs average, 11c; 12½ lbs average, 11½c; 10 lbs average, 11½c; block hams, 11½c, all first brands; seconds, ½c less. California hams, sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average, 11½c; block hams, sugar-cured, 10 to 12 lbs average. age, 7674c. Boneless hams, sugar-cured, Pickled Pork—Bean pork, clear, per brl, 200 lbs. \$15; rump pork, \$13.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear first, 11%c; sec-Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 9c; pure

Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Bananas—Per bunch, \$1@1.25. Cabbage—New, \$3.50@5.75 per crate. Cranberries—\$10@10.50 per brl; \$3.50 per Onion Sets-Yellow, \$2.25; white, \$3 per bu; op sets, \$2.

Pineapples—\$2.75@3 per doz.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, \$3 per brl; Illinois, \$2.50; seed sweets, \$2.50@3 per brl.

Potatoes—Per brl, \$2.50; per bu, 80@85c.

Seed Potatoes—Early Ohio, \$1.20 per bu; Early Rose, \$1 per bu.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12@14c;
skims, 5@7c per lb.

Lemons—Messina, choice, \$3@3.50 per box; Lemons—Messina, choice, \$3@3.50 per box; fancy lemons, \$4.

Apples—Per brl, New York and New England stock, seconds, \$3.50; choice, \$4.50.

Celery—Per bunch, 30@35c, according to quality. California, 75c per bunch.

Turnips—75c@\$1 per brl.

Onions—Per by accelerate 60c; and \$1 per Onions-Per bu, yellow, 90c; red, \$1 per u; per brl, yellow, \$2.75; per brl, red, \$3.25;

bu; per brl. yellow. Spanish onions, \$1.3 panish onions, \$1.35 per crate. Parsnips—\$1.25@1.50 per brl. Lettuce-15@18c per 1b. Oranges—California seedlings, \$2.75@3 per box; navels, \$3.25@3.50; budded fruit, \$3@3.25; Alencias, \$5 per crate of 420.

Maple Sugar 9@10c per 1b; maple molas-

ses. \$1 per gal. Kale-50c to 75c per barrel. Seeds. Clover-Choice, recleaned, 60-lb, \$5.25@5.50; prime, \$5,50@5.65; English choice, \$5.40; prime, \$5.75; Alsike, choice, \$6.40@6.50; Alfalfa, choice, \$5.15@5.45; crimson or scarlet clover, \$3.75@4; timothy, 45-lb, choice, \$2.75@2.85; strictly prime, \$2.60@2.75; hlue grass, \$2.65; strictly prime, \$2.50@2.60; blue grass, fancy, 14-lb, \$1.40@1.50; extra clean, 85 Orchard grass, extra, \$1.85@2.05; Red choice, \$1@1.25; extra clean, 90c@\$1. glish blue grass, 24-lb, \$2.20@2.35.

Tinners' Supplies. Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6@6.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$8@8.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.25@5.50; IC, 20x 28, \$10.50@11; block tin, in pigs, 25e; in bars, 27e. Iron—27 B iron, 3e; C iron, 4e; galvanized, 70 and 10 per cent, discount. Sheet zinc, 5@514c. Copper bottoms, 20c. Plan-ished copper, 24c. Solder, 13@14c.

OLD DAN RICE.

It Is Just Half a Century Since He Went Into the Ring. New York Letter to Rochester Post.

In Union square yesterday I met that famous old white-haired man, Colonel Dan Rice, who to-day is the oldest living clown in the world. Up to three years ago William Henry Wallett was the oldest living ring jester. Wallett died in East Notting-England, at the age of eighty-four He had appeared in the ring almost with-cut interruption for nearly half a century. He was eighty-two when he last wore his ring costume. Dan Rice, who was seventy one years old a few weeks ago, is living quietly in a cottage at Long Branch. Twice a week at least he takes a run up to here. Rice knew Wallett intimately. The "Queen's jester," as Wallett was called first played as an actor in 1850. As a mimic in England he was considered a success, He made his American debut the same year in a building then erected for circus performances on Astor place. It was, then that he met Rice, and the two greatest clowns continued their interests in one show, the two taking parts in the ring—Rice as clown and Wallett as ring—

master, and vice versa. The two traveled throughout the United States and Europe Dan Rice told me more or less of Wallett. "While Wallett was the most entertain-ing of men socially," said the Colonel, "while in the ring he could neither leap, vault, dance or sing. His great grip was with his mother wit imitation of the old-time king's jester. He was billed, however, as the Queen's jester. His death leaves me the oldest legitimate Shakspearean clown living."

Dan Rice played first as clown in 1844 in Galena, Ill., the home of Gen. Grant. His fame spread rapidly, and he amassed and spent several fortunes. He did not retire from the ring until 1882, appearing last in San Francisco. Of the most important incidents in his career he alludes to a ring performance in Philadelphia in 1860, at the Walnut-street Theater, which he owned. The medical students of city had openly expressed their sympathy with the South, and Rice sent invitations to two hundred of them to attend the show one night. The students were sewerely lectured by Rice, who was an ardent admirer of the North in its struggles to pu, down slavery, and harangued the students while in the ring. The students left the theater in a body, denouncing Rice or his speech. The clown was afterwards warmly commended for his utterances by A. G. Curtin

fterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rice says he has been married three times. and has children and grandchildren scat-tered all over the world. All his relatives are directly or indirectly connected with the stage or ring. His last marriage was contracted with a rich Texan ranch owner, who is now in Europe. The retired clown is employing his leisure hours in real estate speculation. He scarcely looks seventy-one years old. He has a ruddy look, strong voice and moves with a grace and freedom remarkable in one who has

The police of Station II have changed the lay of their whistle from "The Cat Came Back" to "The Poor Little Dog Got Pie." And all because of a big Newfound-land dog, of which Mr. Kennedy, of Amandine street, Dorchester, is the proud pos-The doubling of the night force for the week past to bring to light the culprit who has been stealing milk from the back doors of the unsuspecting residents was done without avail. The milk continued to disappear, can and all, and it was not until four appear, can and all, and it was not until four stalwart guardians of the peace had secreted themselves in a dark doorway and awaited his coming that the horrible truth buried itself in their gray matter.

As the first gray streaks of dawn put in their appearance so did Kennedy's dog, and when he had taken up a can from the door in his teeth and started down the street, the police had no doubt but that they saw the thief They started in pursuit, found his den, and fourteen cans in a bush, saw him take the stopper from the can he had stolen, raise it to his lips, and drain it to the dregs, and—well that is all the police say this time.

Cincinnati Tribune. "I told you would be seeing snakes if you didn't stop," said the physician.
"Snakes!" shricked the sufferer, his teeth chattering; "snakes are not in it at all. I wouldn't mind snakes. I see modern art posters."

And the trembling victim buried his head in the bedclothes and shricked, and moaned, and gibbered.

Declines in Cerenis, However, Were Limited to 1-Se a Bushel-Provisions Also Decline.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Influenced by the prospect of liberal rains, wheat, corn and oats all averaged a shade lower to-day and closed at a slight loss, as compared with Friday's final prices. The decline in each was limited in the end to 1/3c per bushel. Provisions also closed lower.

The wheat market lost some of the animation which had worked into it during | the two preceding days. The start was rather tame and the feeling appeared to favor some slight decline from yesterday's closing values. There were sales at from 55%c to 55%c for May at the start; not much of it at the higher figure, however. It kept within range of 55%@55%c during the greater portion of the session with an occasional bull put. The rain actual and expected was the ruling bear factor, the rapidly diminishing stocks of the world and the decreasing movement from first hands in this country were the sustaining influences. The clearances of wheat and flour from the four principal Atlantic ports and New Orleans in the last twenty-four hours amounted to 279,000 bushels. Foreign cables were not much changed, but somewhat irregular. English markets firm and continental rather weak. The market closed

at 55%c for May. Corn was easy, in sympathy with wheat, To-day's receipts were only 105 cars and for Monday only 75 are looked for. The total receipts at all the markets for the week were only 705,000 bushels. Receivers were the sellers in the market. The range for May was from 46% to 46% with 46% the

closing price.
The market for oats was fairly active. The principal features were the comparative strength of July, influenced by free buying. Trading consisted principally of disposing of May and buying of June. June at one time during the session brought a premium over May. Noble Jones and N. B. Ream were selling quite freely. The buying was general and mostly scattered. May
soid from 29c to 29%c, down to 29%c, closing at the high price.

The hog receipts were only 7,000 to-day,
but the prices quoted from the yards were
at a decline of from 5 to 10c. The estimaterial receipts of hogs for next week are

mated receipts of hogs for next week are 94,000. Notwithstanding the seeming growing scarcity of the raw material, the price of provisions declined on rather liberal professional selling. Compared with closing rates of the day before pork is 12½c lower, ribs unchanged and lard 7½c lower.

Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 108 cars; corn, 75 cars; oats, 145 cars; hogs,

Leading futures ranged as follows: Open- High- Low- Closing. est. est. ing. 545% 553% 56% 575% 45% Wheat--April .. May ..... July ..... 56% 57% 451/2 .... Corn-April .... July Sept ..... Oats-May ..... Pork-May ....\$12.05 July .... 12.20 Lard-May .... 6.95 \$12.10 12.25 6.95 \$11.85 12.10 July ..... 7.10 Sept ..... Ribs-May ..... July .... 6.371/2 Sept .... 6.50 6.45 6.521/2 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour-

Winter patents, \$2.50@2.80; winter stealghts, \$2.35@2.60; spring patents, \$3.10@3.50; spring straights, \$2.10@2.85; No. 3 yellow corn, 44% straights, \$2.10@2.85; No. 3 yellow corn, 44%, @45%c; No. 2 spring wheat, 59%@61%c; No. 3 spring wheat, nominal; No. 2 red, 54%@64%c; No. 2 corn, 46@46%c; No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32%@33%c; No. 3 white, 32%@33%c; No. 2 rye, 54%c; No. 2 barley, 52@53c; No. 3, 48@51%c; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 flax-seed, \$1.38%; prime timothy seed, \$5.40; mess pork, per brl, \$11.87%@12; land, per lb, 6.77%@6.80c; short-rib sides (loose), 6.15@6.20c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 55%@65%c; short-clear, sides (hoxed), 6.5066.60c; white short-clear sides (boxed), 6.55@6.60c; whis-ky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.26; clover seed, \$8.50@9.50. On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 10@20c; dairy, 8@18c. Eggs steady at 114@11½c. Cheese—Cream, 9½@10%c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 129,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 24,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats,

179,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu. AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Sea-

board's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, April 6.-Flour-Receipts, 17,000 brls; exports, 3,400 brls; sales, 4,650 packages. Market quiet; some inquiry for spring patents for shipment next mouth at \$3.45; city mill patents, \$2.90@4.15; winter patents, \$2.80@3.15; city mill clears, \$3.25@ 3.35; winter straights, \$2.35@2.80; Minnesota patents, \$3.15@3.75; winter extras, \$1.90@2.40; Minnesota bakers', \$2@3,60; winter low grades, \$1.70@2.15; spring low grades, \$1.15@ 1.90; spring extras, \$1.85@2.35; Southern flour dull; common to fair extra, \$1.80@2.40; good to choice extra, \$2.40@2.90. Rye flour firm; sales, 350 brls; superfine, \$2@3.10; fancy. \$3.10@3.30. Buckwheat flour nominal. Buckwheat nominal at 49@55c. Corn meal dull; yellow Western, \$1.09@1.12; Brandywine, \$2.70. Rye nominal. Barley entirely nominal. Barley malt nominal.

Wheat-Receipts, 27,300 bu; exports, none; sales, 1,165,000 bu futures, 83,000 bu spot. Spots dull; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 601/2c; afloat, 617/3c; f. o. b., 621/3c afloat; No. 1 hard, 69%c delivered. Options steady on firm Liverpool news, light receipts, and inweak under warm rains West, and remained so all the morning, closing 1/4@%c lower. Trade was small. No. 2 red, May, 60 9-16@60%c, closed at 60%c; June closed at 61c; July, 61@61%c, closed at 61%c; August closed at 61%c; September, 61%@62%c, closed at 61%c; December, 64@64 1-18c, closed Corn—Receipts, 20,800 bu; exports, 4,300 bu; sales, 80,000 bu futures and 3,000 bu spot. Spots dull. No. 2, 52c asked in store; ungraded white, 56c; steamer mixed, 51c nominal. Options steady at first on the small movement, but finally eased off with wheat and closed 1/2c lower. May, 51 11-16 @513/4c, closed at 513/4c; July, 513/2/513/4c, closed at 513/4c; September, 513/2/513/4c, closed at 51%c.
Oats—Receipts, 55,700 bu; exports none; sales, 25,000 bu futures and 57,000 bu spot. Spot market dull: No. 2 oats, 33%c; No. 2 delivered, 34%c; No. 3 oats, 32%c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36%c; track white, 37c%c. Options quiet, closing at %c lower; April closed at 33%c; May closed at 33%c; July, 33%c33%c, closed at 33%c.

Hay steady; shipping, 50c55c; good to choice, 60c75c. Hops quiet and steady; State common to choice, old, 3c7c; 1894, 4c10c; Pacific coast, old, 3%c7c; 1894, 6c10c. on market firm.

4@10e; Pacific coast, old, 31/2@7e; 1894, 6@10c. London market fism.

Hides firm; wet-salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 65 lbs, 6c; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 24 lbs, 13@13½c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 7½c. Leather strong; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 16@18c.

Beef firm; family, \$11@13; extra mess, \$7.50@8.50; beef hams, \$19@19.50; city extra India mess, \$17@19.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 6¾@7c; pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Lard easy; Western steam closed at 7.15c nominal; city at 6½c; April closed at 7.15c nominal; May, 7.25c nominal; refined lower; continent, 7.55c; S. A., 7.90c; compound, 5½c. Pork dull but steady; new mess, \$13.25@13.75; family, \$13.50; short and clear, \$13.50@15.50. Butter dull and heavy; Western dairy, Sailyc; Western creamery, 12@21c; Western factory, 71/2012c; Elgins, 21c; imitation creamery, 9@15c; State dairy, 10@191/2c; State creamery, 201/2021c.

Cheese dull; State, large, 8@111/2c; small, 8@12c; part skims, 21/208c; full skims, Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania, 182134c; Western fresh, 13c; Southern, 1263c; receipts, 9,080 packages.
Tallow steady; city (\$2 for packages), 3c; country (packages free), 4%c, as to mality quality.

Rice market firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4%,06%c; Japan, 40,4%c. Molasses steady; New Orleans open-kettle, good to choice, 33 (38c. Orange market steady; California, \$3 (38c. Orange market steady; prime crude, 230(24c; off crude, 22c; prime summer yellow, 26c; yellow, butter grades, 28c; prime summer white, 31c.

Inary Java, 3014031046. Roasted minent Java, 3214034c; golden Rio, in Santos, 17c, gilded santos, 26c; anded, 22c; Phot, 174c; Dakota, and Syrups—New Orleans moral Syrups— 16,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 11,000 bags; cleared for Europe, none; stock, 173,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 4,220 bags; New York stock to-day, 163,500 bags; United States stock, 200,760 bags; affoat for the United States, 244,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 444,760 bags, against 481,587 bags last year.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 2 11-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c. Sales none. Re-Sugar—Haw steady; fair refining, 211-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3c. Sales none. Refined dull; No. 6, 3\(^14\)\text{0}3\(^14\)\text{0}5; No. 7, 37-16\(^04\)\text{0}3\(^14\)\te

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 12,144 brls; sales 450 brls. Wheat steady; spot and month, 614c bid; May, 61@614c; July 60c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 584c bid; receipts, 496 bu; shipments, 40,000; stock, 339,145 bu; sales, 20,000 bu; Southern wheat, by sample, 61@65c; Southern wheat, on grade, 59@62c. Corn steady; spot, month and May, 504@650%c; steamer mixed, 484@49c; receipts, 22,187 bu; receipts, 85,715 bu; stock, 358,454 bu; sales, 13,000 bu; Southern white corn, 51c; Southern 13,000 bu; Southern white corn, 51c; Southern yellow corn, 50051c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white Western, 37½c asked; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 162,473 bu. Rye steady; No. 2, 58@59c; receipts, 2,433 bu; stock, 19,373 bu. Hay steady; good, to sholes timethy \$13@12.50 Grain good to choice timothy, \$13@13.50. Grain freights steady and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Butter and eggs steady and unchanged. Cheese firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Strong-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Quiet. INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.-Cattle-Receipts, none; shipments, 100. Nothing here, consequently nothing doing. The feeling is

strong on all good grades. Export grades......\$5,25@6.00 Good to choice shippers. 4.50@5.25 Common to medium shippers 3.50@4.25 Feeders, 90 0to 1,100 lbs. 3.75@4.50 Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs. 3.00@3.50 Good to choice heifers...... non thin heifers..... 2.25@ Good to choice cows..... Fair to medium cows..... on old cows...... 1.50@2.50 Veals, good to choice. Hogs-Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,300. The quality was fair. The market opened active and higher, and closed steady with all sold. Heavy packing and shipping.....\$5.10@5.271/2 Mixed 4.90@5.10 4.90@5.10

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 200; shipments, 300. But few here. The market was quiet and lower on common and medium grades; others steady.

Spring lambs, 30 to 40 lbs...... 7.00@10.00 Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Only about 6,000 cat-tle were received here to-day, prices showing no change. Native beef steers sold at \$4.15@6.15, chiefly at \$5@6, strictly choice to extra beeves being scarce and about nominal at \$6.25@6.50. Cows and heifers were salable at \$2.50@3.50, with sales principally

Only about 7,000 hogs arrived to-day, making receipts for the week only a little over 100,000, compared with 126,000 last week and 141,000 for the corresponding week last year. Packers were not doing much, but shippers were in the market. The light hogs and such lots were firm and about 5c higher, while heavy weights were slow at about yesterday's closing figures. Prices are about 10@15c higher than a week ago, and this would have been greater but for the recent decline in provisions. Only about 2,000 sheep arrived to-day, and part of these have been contracted for. This was about an average Saturday, sheep selling on a basis of \$2.75@5 for inferior to extra, with sales chiefly at \$3.75@4.25. Lambs were salable at \$4@5.75 for poor to

strictly choice, chiefly at \$5.25. Texas sheep were quoted at \$3.50@4.50. Receipts-Cattle, 600; calves, 100; hogs, 7,-000; sheep, 2,000. EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.-Cattle

Receipts 2 cars; about steady.
Hogs-Receipts, 1,500 head; active, excited and higher. Mixed packers, \$5.400 5.45; good to choice heavy, \$5.4505.80; rough common to choice, \$4.5005; pigs, fair to choice, \$4.9005.25. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 4,400 head; slow and lower all round. Sheep-Choice to best export wethers, \$5@5.35; extra ewes \$4.50@5; fair to good mixed, \$4.40@4.75; lambs, fancy wethers, \$5.75@5.90; good to choice, \$5.50@5.90; fair to good, \$5.25@5.40. ST. LOUIS, April 6. — Cattle—Receipts, 400; shipments, 900. The market was quiet on very light offerings and only a retail

done. Prices steady at previous quotations. Hogs-Receipts, 1,400; shipments, \$4.85@5.05; mixed, \$4.75@5; light, \$4.60@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 400; shipments none. The adequate to the demand. Native mixed quick sale at \$4@4.85; Southwestern, \$3.50@4.50. Lambs, old, \$5@5.65; young, \$6@7.

KANSAS CITY, April 6. - Cattle-Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 2,000. The market was stronger. Texas steers, \$4.05@5.35;
Texas cows, \$2.85@3.50; beef steers, \$4.05@6.35;
Texas cows, \$1.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$1.85@4.50; bulls, \$1.75@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 800. The market was strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales at \$4.50@4.55; heaviers, \$4.75@4.55; nock sales at \$4.50@4.85; heavies, \$4.75@4.95; packers, \$4.65@4.95; mixed, \$4.50@4.85; lights, \$4.40@4.70; Yorkers, \$4.60@4.70; pigs, \$4@4.45. Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, 500. The market was steady.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—The cattle market was steady. Extra shipping, \$4.25@5.25; best butchers', \$4.50@5; feeders, \$3.50@4; stockers, \$2@3.25. 

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.-Cattle easy at \$2.75@5.70. Receipts, 200; shipments, 200. Hogs active and strong at \$4.85@5.25. Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 800. Sheep steady at \$2@4.50. Receipts, 300; shipments none. Lambs firm at \$3@5.75. EAST LIBERTY, April 6.-Cattle steady and unchanged.

Hogs-Receipts light, prices unchanged.
Sheep strong. Export wethers, \$5.10@5.25;
good, \$4.20@4.60; common, \$1.50@2; best lambs,
\$5.60@5.80.

FINE GRADES IN RELIGION. Fixed by the Railroads in Granting Clerical Half-Rate Tickets.

"Very sorry, madam, but the fact of your being a temperance evangelist and lay preacher does not entitle you to clerical rates on this or any other railroad," a ticket seller at the Reading Terminal explained to an aggressive-mannered and obviously angry woman yesterday. After she had swept haughtily away from the window the patient and unruffled official gave some details about the new regulations which will govern the granting of half fares to clergymen on all railroads after April 1. "Clerical tickets" will be sold at all ticket offices to persons presenting clerical orders at one-half the lowest rate of fare, whether for a single or a round trip. These orders are issued by the general passenger agent after a prescribed course of inquiry has established the right of the applicant to the privilege, and a single certificate fixes the status of the holder for the entire year. viously angry woman yesterday. After she

the entire year.

From a railroad point of view there are grades of sacerdotalism, and the line must be drawn somewhere. For example, while an ordained minister or priest rides at half price, a theological student, even though licensed to preach, must pay full fare or walk. A sister of charity is entitled to the reduced rate, but the privilege does not extend to the religeuse engaged in educational work. Officers of the Salvation Army can have their caps or bonnets chalked for a cheap ride, but high privates and uncommissioned hallelujah lasses are treated just like ordinary sinners. Missionaries get the benefit of the half rate concession, but Mormon elders are barred and so are officers of the King's Daughters and King's Sons, Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. the entire year.

A Celebrated Salad. Philadelphia Press.

One of the great hotels of this country has a celebrated salad which has caused considerable culinary curiosity among the feminine visitors to its table. A cooking school teacher has at last resolved it into its component parts, and decided that it is nothing more nor less than French dressing on small onions and raw apples chopped together. It is to be eaten with meats, as more of a sauce than a salad, and must be made at the last possible moment as raw apples discolor very quickly and when it must turned brown is far from appetizing in appearance.

MENTAL PHENOMENA

INTERESTING LECTURE ON THE SUB-JECT BY NEW YORK LAWYER.

Difference Between Sleep, Insunity and Trance, with a Discourse on Hypnotism and Spiritual Sight.

Lawyer George F. Duysters, who has made a special study of psychics and of mental phenomena, and who spent tifteen years in France in delving into these subjects in co-operation with leading scientists, delivered a most interesting lecture on these topics last Friday night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Theosophical Soclety, at No. 464 Classon avenue. Mr. Duysters, however, is not a theosophist. The rooms were thronged with persons interested in psychical research. In introducing his lecture, Mr. Duysters gave a brief sketch of the growth of intellectual movements in France and Germany. He said that the inductive method of reasoning was the only one which was of value.

"Every one has a conscious and a subconscious mind," continued Mr. Duysters. With some people the conscious and the subconscious minds are harmoniously related, and it is from these more gifted persons that a higher intellectual life and a higher knowledge have descended to the human race.

"The recent discoveries made at Salpetriere and Nancy by the great scientists of France concerning the finer forces of physics and their relation to the mind are extremely valuable and shed much light over a great domain of intellectuality which.

hitherto, was a dark, blank desert."

Mr. Duysters had an elaborate chart, which, he explained, showed a condensed classification of mental phenomena. He divided these phenomena into sleep, insanity and trance. Each of these again he subdivided into normal, partial, hypnotic and ambulatory sleep, subdividing ambulatory sleep, further, into auto and suggested. Insanity he subdivided into traumatic or casual, idiopathic or primary. Under the general head of trance Mr. Duysters placed catalepsy, clairvoyance, spirit-ual sight and aletheian trance. Catalepsy, the speaker said, was of three kinds-rigid, lethargic and mortual. Clairvoyance was habitual, transitory and far-sighted. In explanation of this chart Mr. Duysters

"In normal sleep the conscious mind is dormant, and there are no dreams. In partial sleep the conscious mind is semiawake, by reason of some physical dis-turbance of a bodily organ, and percepts the pictures of the subconscious mind.

THE HYPNOTIC EVIDENCE. "In hypnotism the conscious mind is dormant and the subconscious mind gets possession of the voluntary muscular system and is suggestive. In ambulatory sleep, or somnambulism, the conscious mind is dormant, and the subconscious mind, taking possession of the voluntary muscular system, either carries out a suggestion made by the conscious mind while awake or a semi-thought originating in the sub-

conscious mind.

"In traumatic insanity the phenomena are due to a disturbed condition of the mind circulation owing to causic, ulcerous diseases, a blow upon the head, and so on. Idiopathic insanity is when there is no apparent physical predisposing cause, and is due to the partial or entire obliteration of the conscious mind. In both cases the subconscious mind has taken possession of the voluntary muscular system. The disthe voluntary muscular system. The dis-tinctions of catalepsy are purely physical. In all these cases the mental state is the same—that is, the conscious mind is awake and fully perceptive, as in a normal condi-tion, but both the conscious and subcon-scious minds have lost control of both the voluntary and involuntary muscular sys-

"In clairvoyance, the conscious mind of the subject is in connection with the subconscious mind and reads or percepts the surconscious mind (not the conscio of the person who, by reason of being in magnetic connection (such as holding the hand of the subject), is brought within the view of the subject. The psychic per-cepts this subconscious mind as a series of ictures and hence speaks of them frequenty as spirits.

Farsightedness is the power of the subconscious mind to perceive scenes at a great distance. In spiritual trance, the subect is liable to a multitude of errors, aking visions and hynotic suggestions for facts. Instances of this are the trances of Bohm, Swedenborg, Guyon and Pascal. Thus, a Catholic woman in this trance condition, invariably sees the Virgin Mary, angels with wings, and so on, because these pictures have been hypnotically impressed on the subconscious mind and the subject is seeing, largely, the pictures in her sub-conscious mind, but at times also perceives

"In aletheian trance the patient makes no errors and clearly and definitely perelves the higher strata of matter and the laws governing the same. "At birth an infant has only a subcon scious mind, which gradually develop scious mind, which gradually develops through the differental channels of the The conscious mind begins at the fore-head, and as the child begins to see and talk, the conscious mind assumes greater

"The mind is the storehouse of memory There is no such thing as forgetting, for everything which we have seen or heard is indelibly impressed on the memory, but we are troubled by our inability to get at what we want. If you forget a thing and try to remember it you constitute the second sec try to remember it, you cannot; but if you stop trying and allow the conscious mind to react, you will recall it.

LEG PART OF THE MIND. "Each member of the body is a portion of the subconscious mind. Cut off a man's leg and you cut off a portion of his mind. Bury his leg crooked, or bind it with wire or a cord, and that man will yell until you disinter the leg and straighten it, or cut off the wire or cord. The reason for this is that the leg, which is a portion of the subconscious mind, endeavors through magnetic attraction, to get back to the other portions of the subconscious mind. The subconscious mind can see in New York what is going on in Parls, but how, is more than I am able to tell. It is able to do this, however, only when it is magnetically connected. The subconscious mind is unable, of itself, to receive or to draw de-

"Many people possess the psychic con-dition without their friends knowing it. They get hot or cold suddenly, without any reason. They laugh one minute and any reason. They laugh one minute and weep the next. You will find them stretched on their beds, apparently in a dead faint. Friends grow frightened, and call in a doctor. That is the worst thing that they could do. They should have called in the butcher or the grocer, because the butcher or the grocer would have been frightened to death, and would have done nothing, but the doctor, thinking that he should earn his fee, does something, and that something is always the wrong thing. "A word about trance mediums. They have been investigated very thoroughly "A word about trance mediums. They have been investigated very thoroughly in recent years. Trance conditions have been proven to be as true as the fact that the earth is round. It is a shame that there should be so many persons engaged in it for money reasons. There are fraud, and there are a great many who are not and there are a great many who are not frauds. These frauds should be sent to

and there are a great many who are not frauds. These frauds should be sent to Sing Sing.

"If you attend a seance of a trance medium and she tells you that she sees your grandmother's spirit behind your back, she tells the truth: The secret of it is that you have formed in your mind the picture of your grandmother, and this, by magnetic influence, has been conveyed to the subconscious mind of the medium, and so she sees the spirit. It is exactly like a picture thrown on a sensitive plate. A friend of mine and I went to a medium. My friend was a skeptic. She told him of things which occurred in his life which she certainly could never have had any knowledge of. He shivered as if cold, and began to shake, as if with fear, as the medium proceeded to tell him of certain events in his life which my friend thought no one outside of his immediate family was aware of. He was glad to get away from the medium whose powers he had doubted when he entered the room. And yet it was a very simple matter: the medium simply read these awares room. And yet it was a very simple mat-ter; the medium simply read these events in his life as they were pictured on this sensitive plate to which I allude.

WHAT NIGHTMARE IS. "Nightmare is only a flirting of the conscious and the subconscious minds. Hypnotism should be guarded by law in this country, as it is in France. It is a very dangerous practice. When indulged in by people who do not fully realize their power, or who, realizing it, do not use it for proper ends, it is a positive menace, and ought to be prohibited by the authoriing friends called on the family, and the servant was summoned and hypnotized. The hypnotist of the family aroused the others by telling the girl that water was whisky, that a chair was a tree, and finally some one told her that a bear had entered the room, and that she was in danger of being devoured. The unfortunate creature's fright was so great that she was thrown into convulsions. The family was frightened at this, and called in a physician. He could do nothing for her, and she would have died had not another physician, living near by, heard of the occurrence, gone to the house and demesmerized the girl and brought her back to her senses.

mesmerized the girl and brought her back to her senses.

"No physician has ever been able to tell the difference between catalepsy and death. In Munich it has been the practice for many years to place the dead in a certain chamber with strings on their toes, and strings to their nands, and strings fastened to their heads, so that by the least movement of the body a bell is rung and an attendant at once goes to the aid of the supposed dead person. In that way many people have been saved from an awful fate, that of being burled alive. I had a friend, a very dear friend, once, who died, presumably. The doctor told us in a very awe-inspiring way, "Tis all over.' But we had our doubts. It required a great deal of talking and urging on our part to prevent the lamily from burying part to prevent the lamily from burying this man. In five days he got up and walked around as well as he ever was.

"Doctors will tell you that to keep a body on ice for three days would deprive it of all possible life, but we have frozen up the bacilli of typhoid fever in a block of ice for three days, and then melted the up the bacilli of typhoid fever in a block of ice for three days, and then melted the ice and raised the tempature of the water to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and found the bacilli as full of life as before. Hence, there is a possibility, at least, that if life remains in a body, it is not completely extinguished by putting it upon ice. The only sure sign of death is organic changes—decomposition. Not until this has set in fully, does the mind really leave the body. If a person subject to catalepsy dies, or when a person who has shown any peculiar psychic characteristics dies, he should be psychic characteristics dies, he should be kept warmly covered with blankets and not buried, if buried and not cremated he must be, suntil decomposition sets in. By the way, I am a firm believer in cremation. PEOPLE BURIED ALIVE.

"Two European scientists are now engaged in a work which will shortly appear, in which they have collected statisthes concerning graveyards which have been removed from cities and in regard to coffins which have been disinterred and opened. These statistics show an astonishing percentage of cases where the body has moved over on its side, or turned over on the face, this being recognizable by the position of the skeleton. In one case of 3.0 disinterred bodies, thirty-five were shown, clearly, to have moved, and in some thirty more cases it was doubtful. In another instance, 10 per cent, were shown to have moved. Numerous cases of shown to have moved. Numerous cases of catalepsy have been reported in medical works and journals where the person was only saved from premature burial by some accident or by the persistent belief of some friend that the person was not dead.

"I will conclude my talk with an instance that happened to a friend, illustrating the power of the subconscious mind. He was engaged to marry a young lady in Reading. engaged to marry a young lady in Reading, Pa., and was on his way to visit her. At Mauch Chunk he had a vision. His sub-conscious mind saw his affianced distinctly. She was going down the steps of her home, holding up her hands in despair and crying that her sister had fallen down in her room like one dead. In his subconscious mind my friend saw her at a certain hour in the afternoon—the time seemed to him exact. All the details were very clear before his mind. On his arrival in Reading he found that just such an instance had happened. His flancee told him that her sister had been stricken with a fainting spell at just the hour which he saw in his mind, or, rather, just when his subcon-scious mind saw the incident. He told her of just how she looked, how she held her hands, how she cried and everything, just as she had done, and she was amazed and rather frightened at the relation, for she had told nothing of the incident, nor had any one else. He related the story of

"But there is nothing remarkable about this incident. The subconscious mind does not regard space, mountains, stone or vast oceans as barriers to vision. as our eyes see through glass, so are the mountains and the walls transparent to the subconscious mind when there is a magnetic influence at work."

PARALLELED ANECDOTES.

A Couple of Good Stories That Have Done Service in Many Forms.

When Napoleon was a student at Brienne when Napoleon was a student at Briefine he happened to be asked by one of the examiners the following question: "Supposing you were in an invested town threatened with starvation, how would you supply yourself with provisions?" "From the enemy," replied the sublicutenant of artillery; and this answer so pleased the examiners that they passed him without

further questioning. Now Napoleon's answer was by no means original, for one of Suvorof's sergea..ts obtained promotion from the ranks by giving the very same answer when asked the very same question. Whether it was that Napoleon had read his story somewhere, and luckily remembered the sergeant's answer at the right moment, or whether as Mr. Puff says in the Critic anent the speech of the beefeater. "All that can be said is that two people happened to hit upon the same thought," we are unable to say; but the similarity of the apecdote is to say the least of it, a truly anecdote is, to say the least of it, a truly strange literary coincidence There is a story told of Paul Petrovitz, Czar of Russia, to the effect that one day, when reviewing some troops, he was so in-dignant at the bad horsemanship of one of his officers that he commanded him to resign his commission on the spot and to retire to his estate. A staff officer who was riding by the side of the monarch informed him that the gentleman in question had no estate to which to retire, whereupon

the eccentric Czar is reported to have said "Then give him one." Like Napoleon's answer, this remark of the Czar sadly lacks originality, for many years before the son of Catherine II was born the following story was told of Betborn the following story was told of Betterton, the actor: One evening Colley Cibber, by missing his cue and giving a message at the wrong moment, spoiled one of Betterton's best scenes. So soon as he passed the wings Betterton, in a rage, said to the prompter: "Forfeit, Master Colley." "Can't be done," replied the prompter; "Master Colley has no salary." "Well, then, put him down for 10 shillings a week," cried the enraged manager, "and forfeit him five."

The Nervous Man and His Pencil. Pittsburg Dispatch.

"The nervous man who does not bite his pencil is the man who never uses one," sai? the doctor yesterday. "You can always tell a man who is a subject for treatment for nervousness by looking at the end of his lead pencil. The more it is bitten the more advanced is be as a subject for a specialist. lead pencil. The more it is bitten the more advanced is he as a subject for a specialist. The gh-strung nervous dispositions of our have a safety valve of some sort. In ase it is accomplished by a manche the end of his pencil. In another, as many of my friends do during a conversation, a pencil must always be in the hand, and the man is either scribbling or drawing all the time be is talking. I know drawing all the time he is talking. I know one man who never undertakes to carry on a discussion without a pencil in his hand. He tells me that he could not think if he were deprived of holding one. Another man, who is a deep thinker and the essence of dignity, always draws pigs when talking earnestly upon a subject. He makes them all tailless; then, as a solution to the problem presenting itself, he goes back and places a curly tall upon each one. It seems to be the sign of success to him. There are hundreds of men who cannot talk business without they are smoking a cigar. It seems to brighten their reasoning powers. Other

men teap paper.
"I know of several who fold paper and unconsciously tear it into all sorts of geomet-rical shapes, rivaling kindergarten children. Some even go so far as to chew paper. These little peculiar traits of nervous natures are the lamps which they rub to call up the genii of their best thought and judgment. And while one may think lightly of the value of these habits, unless the physician, by treatment, has made a re-vision of their nervous system, to deprive such a one of those eccentricities would be to make his store of judgment and common sense valueless as all the untold wealth which Aladdin lost when his lamp went

London's Thirteen Club.

St. Paul's broad hint to the Athenians that they were "too superstitious" bears fruit to-day in the shape of the Thirteen Club, whose members, to the number of nearly three hundred, dined amid a galaxy of peacocks' feathers in the King's Hall of the Holborn restaurant. To reach the festive board the guests passed under a ladder, and after the appropriate smashing of a mirror they not only spilled salt with the chairman (Mr. Frank Williams), but even went the length of helping each other to a supply of that harmless, indispensible condiment. The company was encourred by the announcement that within a week of his going under a decorator's ladder a distinguished brother had been bereaved of his mother-in-law, and that during the year not a single member had been carried to his long home, save one who had failed to pay his subscription of 13 shillings. It was intimated that the club has received the support of such distinguished parsens as Mr. Irving, Prof. Hurley and the Headmuster of Harrow. London Telegraph.